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The Daily Gazetteer.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22. 1737.

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From the DUBLIN-SOCIETY.

This Letter contains the Remainder of our ingenious Correſpondent's Directions for raiſing Hops in Red Bogs; and will, we doubt not, be acceptable to the Reader.

From a Gentleman in the King's County.

Gentlemen,

YOU will give me Leave to proceed in my Inſtructions on Bog-Hops without Introduction or Apology, and to addreſs myſelf directly to the Farmer.

When you have prepar'd and incloſ'd your Bog, in the Manner deſcrib'd in my former Letter, at 15 or 20 Feet Diſtance from the Sally Trench ſtretch a Line parallel to any one Side of your Incloſure. To this Line tie Rags or Feathers 9 Feet aſunder from each other; and when your Line is ſtretch'd upon the Ground, at every Mark or Feather drive a ſharp Stick into the Bog, to determine the Center of your Hop-hills. Having finiſhed your firſt Row, remove your Line to 9 Feet Diſtance, and mark out a ſecond; from that proceed to a third Row, and ſo on until you have finiſhed the whole Plot. The Ground being thus ſet out, and the Centers of your Hop-hills regularly diſpos'd at 9 Feet Diſtance from each other, your firſt Work will be to dig a Hole at every Center, 3 Feet wide and 3 Feet deep: To lay the upper Sods of it in the Hollows of your Bog, and to make Turf of the remaining Soil. If you proceed in your Work that Summer, your Turf muſt be wheel'd off immediately, ſpread and made upon other Ground, otherwiſe it would prevent the Paſſage of the Tumbrils, which you have Occaſion for in your next Buſineſs. This is to fill your Holes with proper Earths, or Compoſts, in Order to receive the Hop-ſets, which are to be planted here, and afterwards manag'd in the ſame Method as in other Places. To do this, it is obvious that much Earth will be wanted in a Plantation of any conſiderable Size; and how to provide himſelf with a ſufficient Quantity at a cheap Rate, is of great Importance to the Farmer. My Method is as follows. In the Upland neareſt to the Bog, I take off the Sword of a ſmall Plot with the Hoe or winged Plow: I burn it, and by thorow Ploughing mix the Aſhes with the Mould. To theſe I add a little Lime, rotten Dung, or rich Garden Mould, and throw the Whole together into Heaps, where it heats and rots, and in a little Time affords the richeſt Compoſt, and the beſt Soil for Hops. I have made Artificial Earths in this Manner, not only for the preſent Purpoſe but in other Improvements alſo, and found it, upon Trial, a great deal leſs expenſive than it appears at firſt View. The Carriage of them to the Bog is the heavieſt Article in the Expence, and this alſo is much alleviated by the Breadth of the Allies, and the Method of planting the Hops in Holes. As the tough Surface of your Bog is no where broken, but in the very Spots where the Hops are planted; it affords a ſafe Paſſage for your Cattle: And as your Walks are 6 Feet wide, the Hills being but 3 Feet over, and their Centers 9 Feet diſtant, you may make Uſe of Carrs and Tumbrils, a cheap and commodious Carriage.

'I own, that notwithſtanding theſe Precautions, this Improvement is expenſive; but raiſing Hops in any Ground is ſo, and, I am ſure, greater in the moſt favourable Upland Situation, than in Bog. A very little Arithmetick will ſhew, that ditching and incloſing, which in Bog is no Expence, the Turf made at the ſame Time being equal to the Charge; That plowing, harrowing, fallowing, and digging, which in my Method are intirely ſaved, with the additional Articles of dunging, hoeing, and paring the Allies in Uplands, are more than an Equivalent for all the Labour and Expence attendant on Bog-hops; and from 15 Years Experience I can venture to affirm, that the Produce from the latter is as great in Quantity, and in Quality as good. Many Reaſons might be given why it ſhould be ſo; ſome of them I beg Leave to lay before your Readers: They may be neceſſary to remove the Prejudices which generally attend new Projects, and to make this Improvement as common in this Kingdom, as, I am ſure, it will be beneficial whenever it becomes ſo.

'Were it peculiar to my Method, I ſhould reckon it the firſt Advantage of it, that the Hills ſtand at 9 Feet Diſtance; but as this may be imitated in Uplands, I ſhall only ſay in general, that nothing is more prejudicial to Hops than cloſe Planting.

'The Care taken in Uplands to hoe and pare the Allies, ſufficiently ſhews that it is eſteemed a Diſadvantage to have any Quantity of Graſs growing among Hops: Red Bogs are, by their Nature, free from this Inconvenience, and, at leaſt for many Years, till the Surface is entirely altered, throw up none, or very little. How far Planters are right in their Opinion, that a Coat of Graſs impairs the Action of the Sun upon the Fruit, I ſhall not here examine; but while that Opinion holds, it will ever be a Reaſon in Favour of Red Bogs.

'Watering Hop-Grounds in dry Seaſons, tho', from the great Expence attending it, too frequently neglected, is certainly of great Benefit to the Crop. This may be done in Bogs with great Conveniency and little Charge. The ſurrounding Drain is a conſtant Reſervoir, where the Planter may be readily ſupplied: And whoever underſtands the Culture and the Growth of Hops, will reckon this no ſmall Encouragement.

'Tis agreed among Hop-Planters that Low Grounds have great Advantages, they are little expos'd to Droughts, and ſhelter'd by their Situation from deſtructive Storms. Bogs enjoy thoſe in common with the reſt, beſides, as long Experience has inform'd me, ſome peculiar to themſelves; they don't ſuffer as much as other Flats by the Rains of a wet Seaſon, or the Mildews of a dry one. Whether their Sponginess affords a Paſſage to the Water which lodge in other Grounds, and their conſtant Moiſture prevents the bad Effects of too much Heat, I ſhall not now examine; but the Fact itſelf is certain, they are free from the Inconveniencies abovementioned, and, what is more remarkable, from thoſe Swarms of Inſects which too often infeſt our Upland Hops.

'I muſt add, that in this kind of Planting, the Tap Roots have liberty to ſhoot as far as Nature deſign'd they ſhould: They have 3 Feet of the richeſt Soil to go thro' before they run into the Bog, and even there, when once it is well drain'd, they'll meet with better Juices, than in a cold ſtiff Clay, or a ſharp ſour Gravel, which are the common Upland Bottoms.

'I ſhall conclude, by obviating a Doubt which might perhaps occur to ſome of your Readers: Poles will ſtand in theſe Bogs as firm as in Upland Ground. The Earth laid into the Holes preſs'd together and confin'd by the tough, ſtringy Subſtance of the Bog, will ſufficiently ſupport them, and they need be ſunk no deeper than Improvers direct in other Hop-Yards.

'You may obſerve, Gentlemen, that I have engaged no farther in Hop-Husbandry, than to explain what was peculiar to my Method. The Ingenious Treatiſe publiſh'd on that Subject, under your own Inſpection, will inform the Reader in the general Management of them; and to that I muſt refer him, 'till you are pleas'd to reſume a Subject which deſerves your ſecond Thoughts as well as any other. When you do, I ſhall beg Leave to throw in my Mite, and ſend you ſome Obſervations I have made upon the uſual Culture of them.

I am, &c.

We cannot diſmiſs the Reader without obſerving to him, that it were to be wiſh'd many Gentlemen would employ their leiſure Hours in the Country, in the Way of our ingenious Correſpondent, in making Experiments, and attempting new Improvements. That, in which he has ſucceeded, was certainly as unpromiſing as any other, and affords Encouragement to explore more of thoſe untrodden Paths which we find lead to private Profit and to publick Wealth. Black Bogs promiſe better than the Red, and ſince theſe turn to ſo good Account, why ſhould we not try the other? Or if we are unwilling to run Hazards' let us at leaſt improve where we may do it with more Safety. We do not want good Land to employ our Induſtry upon, and if ſo much can be made out of the worſt, what may not be expected from the beſt?

Wicklow, Nov. 18. On Tueſday laſt, late at Night, 12 Men arm'd came to Newcaſtle, near this Place, under Pretence of taking Poſſeſſion of a Mill, the Title of which was in Diſpute, and after having broke the Street Door open, they immediately fell to work at the Cellar, where having drank ſufficiently, they ſpill'd the Remainder about the Houſe, then proceeded to the Room where the Man of the Houſe and his Wife big with Child lay, and deſir'd him to deliver his Money, and upon his deſiring them not to frighten his Wife, one of the Number made three Scabs at her with a Sword, while the poor Woman happily avoided it by the Curtain; in the Interim her Husband got out, and return'd with a ſtrong Body of his Neighbours, found them ſtill in the Houſe, and packing up his Pewter: The Rogues made a moſt deſperate and reſolute Reſiſtance, with a great Effuſion of Blood on both Sides; the Engagement laſted upwards of an Hour, and five of the Number only were taken, and committed to this Gaol, the reſt fled; but we are informed ſince, that one of the wounded that fled is dead, and ſeveral of the aſſiſting Neighbours are deſperately wounded, and lie dangerouſly ill.

On Thurſday Night laſt the Houſe of Col. Kenny, near this Place, was beſet by a Party of Rogues, but the Family of the Houſe being up, they went on further to the Seat of the Hon. General Pearce; but Word being brought there from Col. Kenny's, they met with a warmer Reception than they expected; for on their firſt Attack one of the Servants ſhot at one of them who was ſtanding on the Wall, and having wounded him, the reſt fled. There was found a large Quantity of Blood on the other Side of the Wall next Morning, but we have heard nothing of them ſince. They are a large Number, but 'tis ſuppos'd they are ill arm'd; and as the whole Country are appris'd of them, we hope by the next Aſſizes, the daily Search made for them will meet with the wiſh'd-for Succeſs. They have committed ſeveral petty Robberies, but nothing remarkable.

One Jourdain having got drunk with Whisky, drew a Hanger which he had by his Side, and going out, ſwore the firſt Man he met he would kill; and a Brogue-maker with a Load of Leather on his Shoulder, being the firſt who came in his Way, Jourdain attack'd him, and wounded him; but the Fellow ſav'd his Life by throwing the Leather at Jourdain, and flying at the ſame Time. Another poor Man whom he met immediately after, and attack'd in the ſame Manner, had worſe Fortune; for being defenceleſs, and ſeeing no way to ſave his Life, he fell upon his Knees, entreating for Mercy, but all would not do; Jourdain made Anſwer, No, you Son of a W———, I ſwore I would have the firſt Life I met, and it ſhall be your's: With that he fell upon the poor Creature, ſtabb'd and cut him till he thought he was dead, and then made off. The Man juſt retain'd his Life long enough to give in Examinations, and then died.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Meſſina, Dec. —. *N. S.* The Crown, Werry, is arrived here from London.

Leghorn, Dec. 16. *N. S.* On the 9th, Arrived the Happy Jennet, Green, from Dunbar: On the 11th, the Suſanna and Peggy, Dixon, from Yarmouth; the Santry, Fitzpatrick, from Dublin; the Fox, Howlet, from Yarmouth; the Don Carlos, Cole, from London: On the 12th, the Marlborough, Banks, from Port Mahon: On the 14th, the John and Lawrence, Hamilton, from Killibeggs. Sailed the Rebecca, ——, for Palermo; the Swezia, Ackman, for Ancona; the Lamb, Patrick, for Lisbon; the Antelope, Ayres, for Palermo; the Dummer, Boyle, for Alexandria: On the 10th inſtant, the Halifs, Maret, for London; the Fortune, Pearce, for Patraſſo; the William, Winterborn, for Genoa: On the 12th, the Minorca, Jackman, for Palermo; the Auguſtus Cæſar, Hampton, for Meſſina.

HOME

HOME PORTS.

Plymouth, Dec. 16 Wind S. Since my laſt came in the Love and Unity of Margate, Bouchflower, from Hamburgh for Cadiz; the John and Mary, Barry, of and for Dublin from Havre; the Blanchard's Adventure, Blanchard, of and for Pool from Viana; the Loyal Ann of Biddeford, Ellis, from London for Cork; the Harris, Joad, of and from London for Cadiz; the Italian Merchant, Carteret, of and from London for Leghorn; the Phœnix of Irwin, Glaſcow, from Rotterdam for Belfaſt; the Rachel, Elkins, from London for Gibraltar; the Proſperous of London, Kemp, from Dover for Malaga; the Sarah of Pool, Rools, from London for Seville; the Catherine, Blackſton, of and from London for ditto; the Goodwill, Todd, for St. Ubes from London; the Fly, of and from Yarmouth, Barret, for Lisbon; the Mary, Dearth, of Hull, from Shoreham for Cadiz.

Plymouth, Dec. 18. Since my laſt came in the Providence, Wills, of Pool, from Viana for London.

'Laſt now came in the Mary, Swaddel, of and from 'London for Cadiz: She has been to the Weſtward 'of Scilly, and forced back by contrary Winds, and 'will be obliged to take out ſome of her Corn, ſhe 'being too deep Loaded.' All the outward bound, as mentioned in my laſt, remain. We have had violent Gales of Wind for 2 Days paſt at S. and S. S. E. and continues to blow very hard.

Dartmouth, Dec. 18. Yeſterday came in the City of Havre, John Baptiſt Ourſel Du Petimont, of and from Havre de Grace for Hiſpaniola. Arrived the Exeter, Bartlet, of and for this Place from Cadiz; and this Day the Joyce, Wakeham, from Lisbon, and the Diamond, Bedgood, from Biliboa, both for this Place.

Deal, Dec. 20. Wind S. S. E. blows hard, and dirty Weather. The Ships remain ſafe in the Downs as per laſt. Arrived the Freefolk, St. Barbe, from Seville; the Proſperous, Armſtrong, from Santa Cruz.

Graveſend, Dec. 20. Paſſed by the Winter, Truman, from Cape Fear; the Proſperous, Armſtrong, from Santa Cruz; the London Pacquet, Woolfe, from Cadiz; the Francis and Mary, Janverin; the Freefolk, St. Barbe; the Molly and Sally, Wilkie, from Seville.

LONDON.

On the 7th Inſtant, at 7 o'Clock at Night, a Veſſel ſtruck on a Rock called Redkar-ſcare in Hartle-pool, a quarter of a Mile off Stockton Harbour; and tho' the diſmal Cries of thoſe on board were diſtinctly heard, yet no Aſſiſtance could be given them; ſo all on board periſhed. Mr. Wauch, a Surgeon near Northallerton, took all poſſible Care to preſerve ſuch Part of the Goods as had been caſt aſhore, tho' great Part had been carried off by the Country People; and by the Papers come to hand, and the Head of the Ship, (being a Man with a Gold-laced Hat, a Glaſs in his Hand, &c.) ſhe appears to be the Grizel and Anne of Leith, Edward Chalmers, Maſter, and William Gardner is principal Merchant. 'Tis fear'd there were ſeveral Paſſengers aboard.

The Slip of John Strachan of Aberbrothock, Burthen 90 Tons, homewards bound from Spain with Wine and Salt, was lately caſt away near Holy-Iſland, the Cargo loſt, but the Crew ſaved.

The ——, Capt. Ouchterlony, bound from Hamburgh to Lisbon, is loſt near Calais.

The Ducheſſes of St. Alban's and Montague, aſſiſted by the Lord Robert Montague, Vice-Chamberlain to the late Queen, ſupported her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Amelia's Train, at her Majeſty's Funeral; and the following Ladies attended as Aſſiſtant-Mourners.

1. Ducheſs of Gordon.
2. Ducheſs of Argyle.
3. Ducheſs of Kent.
4. Ducheſs of Newcaſtle.
5. Ducheſs of Manchester.
6. Ducheſs of Chandos.
7. Counteſs of Pembroke.
8. Counteſs of Eſſex.
9. Counteſs of Cardigan.
10. Counteſs of Portland.
11. Counteſs of Abercorn.
12. Counteſs of Ferrers.
13. Counteſs of Strafford.
14. Counteſs Cowper.
15. Counteſs of Fitzwalter.
16. Counteſs of Effingham.

This Day will be held a General Council at St. James's, at which Time the Right Hon. the Earl of Pomfret, and the Lord Robert Montagu, will deliver their Gold Keys to his Majeſty, the former as Maſter of the Horſe, and the latter as Vice Chamberlain to her late Majeſty.

Laſt Monday died at his Seat at Stanmeer, in the County of Eſſex, Thomas Pelham, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Lewes in the ſaid County.

The ſame Day died at Chatham, Capt. William Thormand, formerly Commander of one of his Majeſty's Ships in the Royal Navy.

On Saturday next the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs, will go round the ſeveral Markets as uſual, to collect Charity for the poor Debtors confined in the Priſons of this City.

Yeſterday being St. Thomas's Day, the Election for Common Council Men for this City came on for the Year enſuing, and moſt of the Gentlemen were choſen who ſerved the preceding Year.

We hear from Blandford, in Dorſet, That on Thurſday laſt between the Hours of 8 and 9 in the Evening, John Torhevill, One of the Keepers to Jacob Banks, Eſq; in Weſt Walk within Cranborne Chaſe, was barbarouſly murdered in the Common Field belonging to the Pariſh of Great Foatmell, in the ſaid County, as he was walking from that Village to the Lodge of the ſaid Walk: In which Place he lay weltering in his Blood till about 8 the next Morning, when he was found inſenſible, and ſoon after expired. That the Coroner's Inqueſt ſat on his Body, and brought in their Verdict Wilful Murder by Perſons unknown; but it is yet to be hop'd, the Ruffians will be diſcover'd.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning		Evening	
	11	12	11	14

Bank Stock 142 3-8ths. India 177. South Sea 101 3-4ths. Old Annuity 110 1-half. New ditto 111 for the Opening. Three per Cent. 106 3-4ths. 7 per Cent. Loan 113 1 half, 3-4ths. 5 per Cent 101 1-4th. Royal Aſſurance 111. London Aſſurance 14 3-4ths. African 14. India Bonds 6 l. 16 s. Prem. South Sea ditto no Price. New Bank Circulation 12 s. 6 d. to 15 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1 to 4 Premium. Engliſh Copper 2 l. 15 s. Weſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 7 per Cent. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 2 1-half, 3-4ths per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 123.

December 6, 1737.

THE Principal Officers of His Majeſty's Ordnance do hereby give Notice, That on Tueſday, the 10th of January next, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning, they will be ready to ſell by Auction to the beſt Bidder, at the Office of Ordnance in the Tower, ſeveral Parcels of Rope, Parchment, and Paper Cartridges, Buff Belts, Bragg Ropes, Iron Chains, Muſquets, Bayonets, Carbines, Piſtols, Swords, a Surgeon's Cheſt with Medicines, and other old and unſerviceable Stores, which may be viewed till the Time of Sale at the ſaid Office, where printed Liſts of the Lots will be delivered to ſuch as call for them.

This Day is Publiſhed,

The Seventh Edition, with very large Additions, printed on a fine Paper and a large Character, being a very proper Book to be diſtributed among Country People, eſpecially againſt the approaching Holy Seaſon.

I. THE PIOUS COUNTRY PARISHIONER: Being Directions how a Chriſtian may manage every Day thro' the whole Courſe of his Life with Safety and Succeſs. Advice how to ſpend religiouſly the Sabbath-Day, what Books of the Holy Scriptures ought to be read firſt, and how much they out do in Eloquence all the Rules of Human Art. The whole Method of Education; the ill Conſequence of uninſtructed Children; how to tame their Paſſions, and make them a Comfort to their Friends, and an Ornament to their Country; the Faſts and Feaſts. To which are added, Collects for the moſt important Virtues which adorn the Soul: Alſo a Diſcourſe concerning the indiſpenſible, tho' in Country Pariſhes, much neglected Duty of frequenting the Bleſſed Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; wherein the Nature of it is deſcribed; the Obligation of frequenting it enforced; all the Excuſes uſually brought for the Neglect of it, anſwered; the uninſtructed Soul taught what he muſt do, in order to be a worthy Communicant: And becauſe all muſt die, Rules are given to ſet the Soul right in Sickneſs, to prepare for a happy Change at Death; ſo that in this one Treatiſe are contained all the Duties requiſite to Salvation.

——— *Our Converſation is in Heaven.*

Printed for J. and J. Pemberton, at the Golden Buck, over-againſt St. Dunſtan's Church in Fleet-ſtreet; and ſold by Mr. Martin Bryſon, Bookſeller at Newcaſtle. Price bound 1 s. 6 d. or 15 s. a Dozen, to thoſe who give them away. *Where may likewiſe be had, in two Vols. 8vo (Pr. bound 7 s.)*

II. Twenty-ſeven Sermons, viz. Four upon the Parables, and Eight upon the Miracles of our Saviour; Nine upon Eccleſiaſtes; and Six upon occaſional Subjects. All preach'd at the Cathedral Church of Wincheſter. By Abraham Markland, D. D. late Prebendary of the ſaid Church, and Maſter of St. Croſs.

III. The Natural Obligations to believe the Principles of Religion and Divine Revelation. In Sixteen Sermons preach'd in the Church of St. Mary-le Bow, London, in the Years 1717 and 1718, at the Lecture founded by the Hon. Robert Boyle, Eſq; By the Right Rev. Dr. John Leng, late Lord Biſhop of Norwich. The 2d Edition, Price 5 s. 6 d.

IV. The Pretended Difficulties in Natural or Revealed Religion, no Excuſe for Infidelity. In 16 Sermons preach'd in the Church of St. Mary-le Bow, London, in the Years 1721 and 1722, at the Lecture founded by the Hon. Robert Boyle, Eſq; The 2d Edition. To which is ſubjoined, A Defence of the Chriſtian Religion, from the Prophecies of the Old Teſtament. By Brampton Gurdon, A. M. Archdeacon of Sudbury. Price 5 s. 6 d.

THE Creditors of GEORGE IRVING, late of the Pariſh of Aſh in the County of Surry, Chapman, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in an Account of their Debts to Thomas Willſon of Farnborough, and John Holliday of the Pariſh of Ocken, both in the ſaid County, Executors to the ſaid Irving; or to Mr. Robert Gardiner, Attorney at Law, at his Chambers N° 1. in Garden Court in the Middle Temple, London, on or before the firſt Day of March next; becauſe the ſaid Executors are then to pay off all the Debts and Legacies of the ſaid Irving, ſo far as the Effects in their Hands will anſwer. And all Perſons indebted to the ſaid George Irving's Eſtate, are deſired forthwith to pay the Debts by them due, to the ſaid Executors, or to the ſaid Attorney, otherwiſe they will be ſued for the ſame.

The moſt Noble ELIXIR,

For Hypochondriack Melancholy *in Men, and the* Hyſterick Diſeaſe *or* Vapours *in Women.*

IN three Days Time demonſtrates to every one who takes it, that it is abſolutely infallible for the thorough Cure of thoſe perplexing Indiſpoſitions, even in their higheſt and moſt grievous Degree, where nothing but Horror reigns, where Reaſoning is interrupted or deprived, and where the Mind is confuſed with terrible Perturbation, Anxieties, and Deſpondency, even to Diſtraction, and the Body afflicted with almoſt innumerable Ailments.

'Tis ſurprizing to ſee how ſoon this CELEBRATED ELIXIR, (even a few Doſes of it only) entirely cures all the vaſt Variety of Symptoms, and induces a new Train of cheerful and pleaſant Ideas, inſtead of thoſe deep and black Thoughts, thoſe direful Apprehenſions that ſo tenaciouſly dweth upon the Soul, clouded the Underſtanding, and deſtroy'd all Notion of ever receiving Comfort again, for it occaſions a Flow of undiſturb'd Spirits, and cauſes bright Gleams of Joy to break in upon the Heart, and chace away the whole Load of depreſſed and melancholy Imaginations ſo effectually, that the Patients are ſuddenly reliev'd both in Body and Mind; and now enjoying perfect Health, free and lively Spirits, ſteady, ſerene, and gay Thoughts, ſtand as much amaz'd that they could be chain'd down to ſuch a diſmal Way of Thinking, ſuch dreadful Fears, and dark Incumbrances as before, they were hopeleſs of ever getting free from them.

In a Word, the Effect of this NOBLE ELIXIR is ſo ſuddenly and infallibly curing HYPOCHONDRIACK MELANCHOLY in Men, and the HYSTERICK DISEASE, or VAPOURS in Women, in all their Shapes and Appearances, even after all other Remedies have proved fruitleſs, is inexpreſſible, as the vaſt Numbers of both Sexes who have been perfectly cured by it, with the utmoſt Satisfaction declare.

It occaſions no Manner of Diſorder, is pleaſant to take, a few Drops of it are a Doſe, and is to be had only at Mr. RADFORD's Toy-ſhop, at the Roſe and Crown, againſt St. Clement's Church-Yard in the Strand, at 5 s. a Bottle, with Directions.

The Great Carminative.

A moſt famous Tincture for the Wind Cholick,

IN what Part ſoever lodged; for at once taking, and in five Minute's Time, it perfectly eaſes the ſevereſt Gripings in the Guts, and immediately expels the Wind from the Stomach or Bowels (as it were) to a Miracle.

For all wandering Pains in any Part ſoever, which are in ſome Perſons the Forerunners of a fixed Rheumatiſm, in others the Gout (miſtaken many times under the Notion of Stomatick Ailments) this famous Medicine has not its Fellow, having wrought Wonders in theſe Caſes on great Numbers of People, who, before taking it, could neither ſit, ſtand, nor lie at Eaſe; but were in intolerable Pain Night and Day, and in taking leſs than half a Bottle, were abſolutely freed from their preſent Pain, and, by a ſhort Continuance of the Cure, recovered to perfect Health again.

As for any Belchings or Hiccups, proceeding from Wind, or, in ſhort, in any Caſe of Wind, it may be depended on as the beſt, ſafeſt, moſt expeditious, and moſt ſovereign Remedy ever yet known.

It is ſold only at Mr. King's Picture Shop in the Poultry, near the Royal Exchange, and at Mr. Martin's Toy-Shop, the Sign of the Three Rabbits near Durham-yard, in the Strand, at 3 s. the Bottle.

By the ſaid Mr. King and Mr. Martin is alſo ſold for 3 s. the Bottle.

The Princely beautifying LOTION.

Whoſe INIMITABLE VIRTUES and TRANSCENDENT EXCELLENCIES have gained it ſo much Reputation, that envious Imitators endeavour, tho' in vain, to counterfeit it.

It beautifies the Face, Neck, and Hands to the utmoſt Perfection, and is in the greateſt Eſteem amongſt Ladies, &c. of the firſt Quality. No Words can ſufficiently expreſs its Virtues; for it is not of the Nature of Paint, which puts a falſe and unnatural Gloſs on the Skin; but is a Remedy that, by its Uſe, really gives a Luſtre to the moſt Beautiful, by bringing the fine Features of the Face, and is ſo ſafe, not having the leaſt Grain of Mercury in it, that it may be taken inwardly, and if ſmelled to, is really good againſt Vapours.

It infallibly kill Worms in the Face, takes away Freckles, Spots, Wrinkles, Pits, or Marks of the Small-Pox, and aſſuredly cures any Defects in the Face, giving a charming youthful Luſtre and fine Air to the Features, to Admiration.

As for ſuch Perſons as are of a ſwarthy Complexion, or troubled with any diſagreeable Redneſs, Roughneſs, Morphew, Heats, or the like, it is not to be paralleld; for it immediately ſmooths, clears, plumps, nouriſhes, and whitens the Skin to the laſt Degree, and makes thoſe Perſons who before look'd haggard and old, to look young, beautiful, and fair; and, in ſhort, it far exceeds any thing that was ever yet known or made publick, for clearing and beautifying the Skin.

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